

LARGE
VERTICAL
ARRAYS
(LVA's)
FOR 6M
CONTESTING

LARGE VERTICAL ARRAYS FOR 6M CONTESTING

CREDIT DAVE OLEAN-K1WHS FOR THIS IDEA

FIRST PRESENTED AT THE CENTRAL STATES
CONFERENCE IN 2006??

THE IDEA IS TO STACK SEVERAL SHORT
BOOM ANTENNAS UP A TOWER LEG

THIS GIVES GOOD GAIN WITH A VERY WIDE
AZIMUTH PATTERN

LARGE VERTICAL ARRAYS FOR 6M CONTESTING

WHY AN LVA?

1. SHORT YAGIS MEANS A WIDE BEAMWIDTH
2. NO ROTATING NECESSARY—NOTHING OUTRUNS A SWITCH
3. HIGHER GAIN THAN A SINGLE LONG YAGI

LARGE VERTICAL ARRAYS FOR 6M CONTESTING

WHY AN LVA?

4. CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE AND CHEAP
5. MOUNTING TO THE TOWER IS SIMPLE
USE THE SUPPORT STRUCTURE THAT YOU
ALREADY HAVE
6. WITH THE RIGHT DESIGN, MATCHING IS
STRAIGHTFORWARD

LARGE VERTICAL ARRAYS FOR 6M CONTESTING

THE DESIGN FOR A SINGLE YAGI WAS DONE
BY MIKE-W5UC(NOW SK) USING EZ-NEC+

I AM AN EZ-NEC+ NEWBIE SO, CAVEAT
EMPTOR

THE DESIRE WAS TO HAVE FOUR REAR
MOUNTED 3EL BEAMS STACKED ON A
TOWER LEG SPACED 10FT APART, AT 20, 30,
40, 50FT HIGH. THIS GIVES AN EFFECTIVE
ARRAY HEIGHT OF 35FT

THE WESTERN STACK-NOTE THE PHILLYSTRAN TRUSSES



LARGE VERTICAL ARRAYS FOR 6M CONTESTING

A SINGLE 3EL YAGI HAS A 3db BEAMWIDTH OF APPROXIMATELY 60DEG AND A 10db BEAMWIDTH OF APPROXIMATELY 110DEG

VERTICALLY STACKING 4 OF THEM STILL HAS A 58DEG PATTERN IN AZIMUTH @7DEG EL AND A 10db BEAMWIDTH OF ABOUT 110DEG

GAIN IS 18+dbi = 16dbd, EQUIVALENT TO A M2 6M9KHZ WHICH COSTS \$1000+ AND ARE BIG, HEAVY, AND UNWIELDY

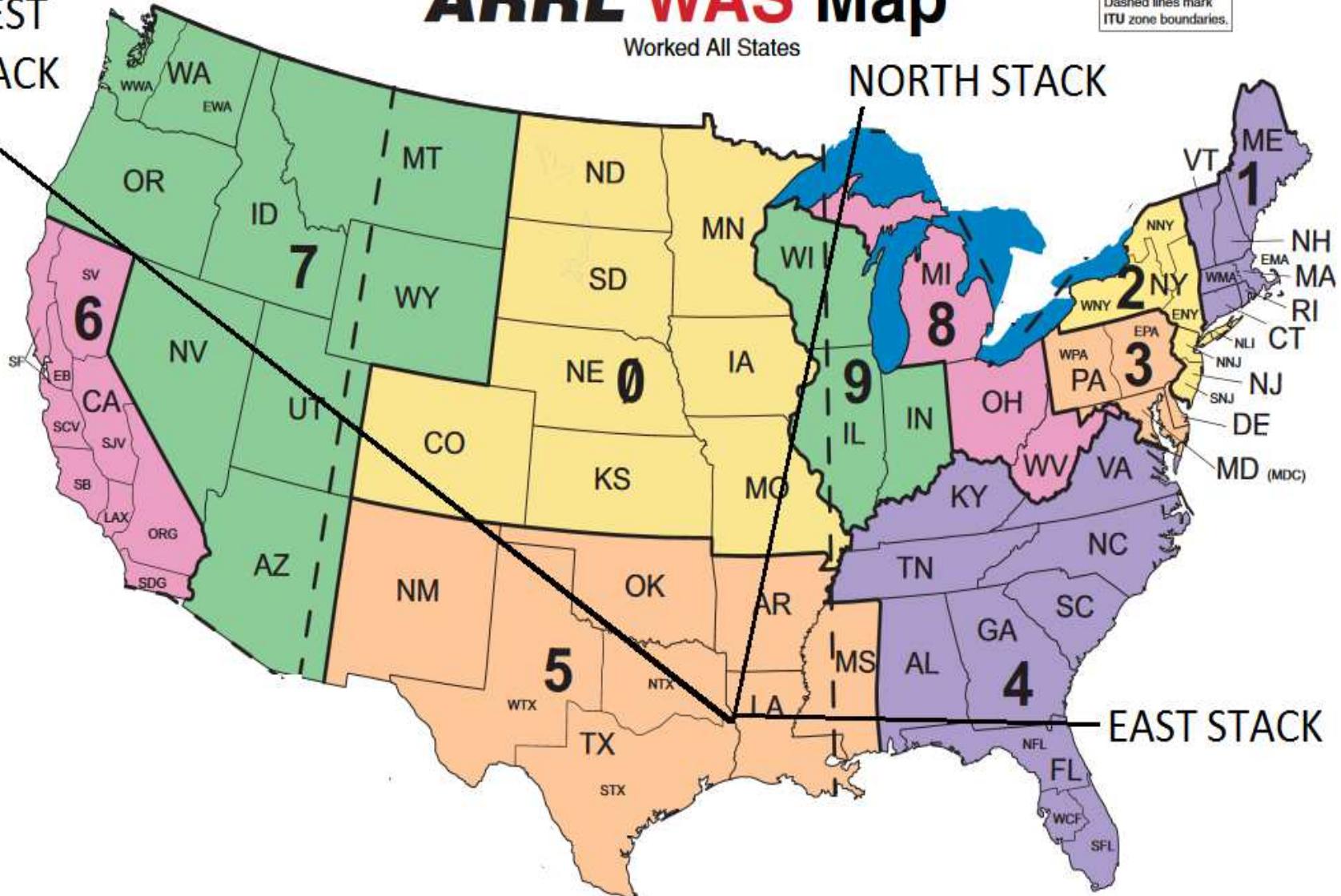
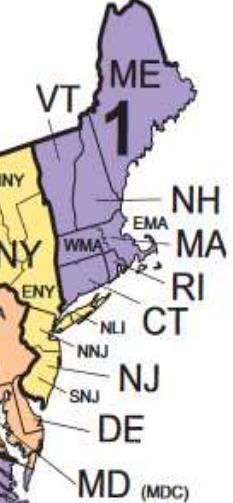
ARRL WAS Map

Worked All States

Dashed lines mark
ITU zone boundaries.

WEST
STACK

NORTH STACK



EAST STACK



DETAILS OF EZ-NEC TABLES
WIRES CHART
TRANSMISSION LINES CHART

REFLECTOR = 116" TOTAL

DE = 109" TOTAL

DIRECTOR = 107" TOTAL

CENTER OF ALL ELEMENTS IS A

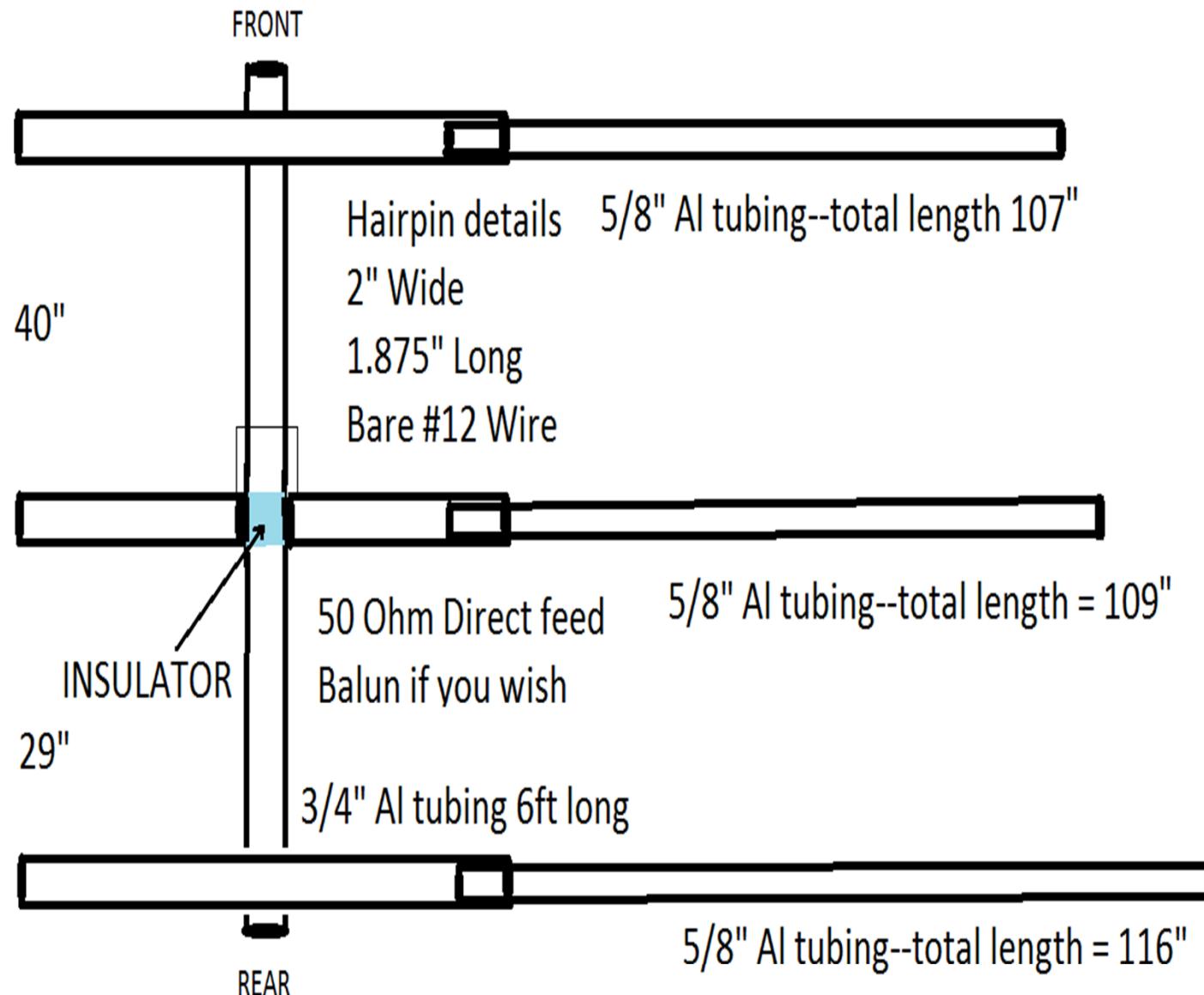
3/4" AI TUBING 6FT LONG

ELEMENT ENDS ARE 5/8" AL

TUBING TO CORRECT LENGTH

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

LEFT SIDE IS MIRROR OF THE RIGHT
SPLIT DIPOLE HAS 1" INSULATOR
HAIRPIN DETAILS: 2" WIDE
1.875" LONG, BARE #12 WIRE
ELEMENT EXTENSIONS CAN BE
SECURED WITH HOSE CLAMPS
(ADJUSTABLE) OR WHEN YOU ARE
SURE OF THE DESIGN, A SHEET
METAL SCREW OR POP RIVET
THIS DESIGN IS VERY FORGIVING OF
SMALL CONSTRUCTION ERRORS,
JUST TRY TO KEEP THEM SMALL



**WHOLE ANTENNA-BOOM IS 12FT
OF 1 1/2" AI TUBING**



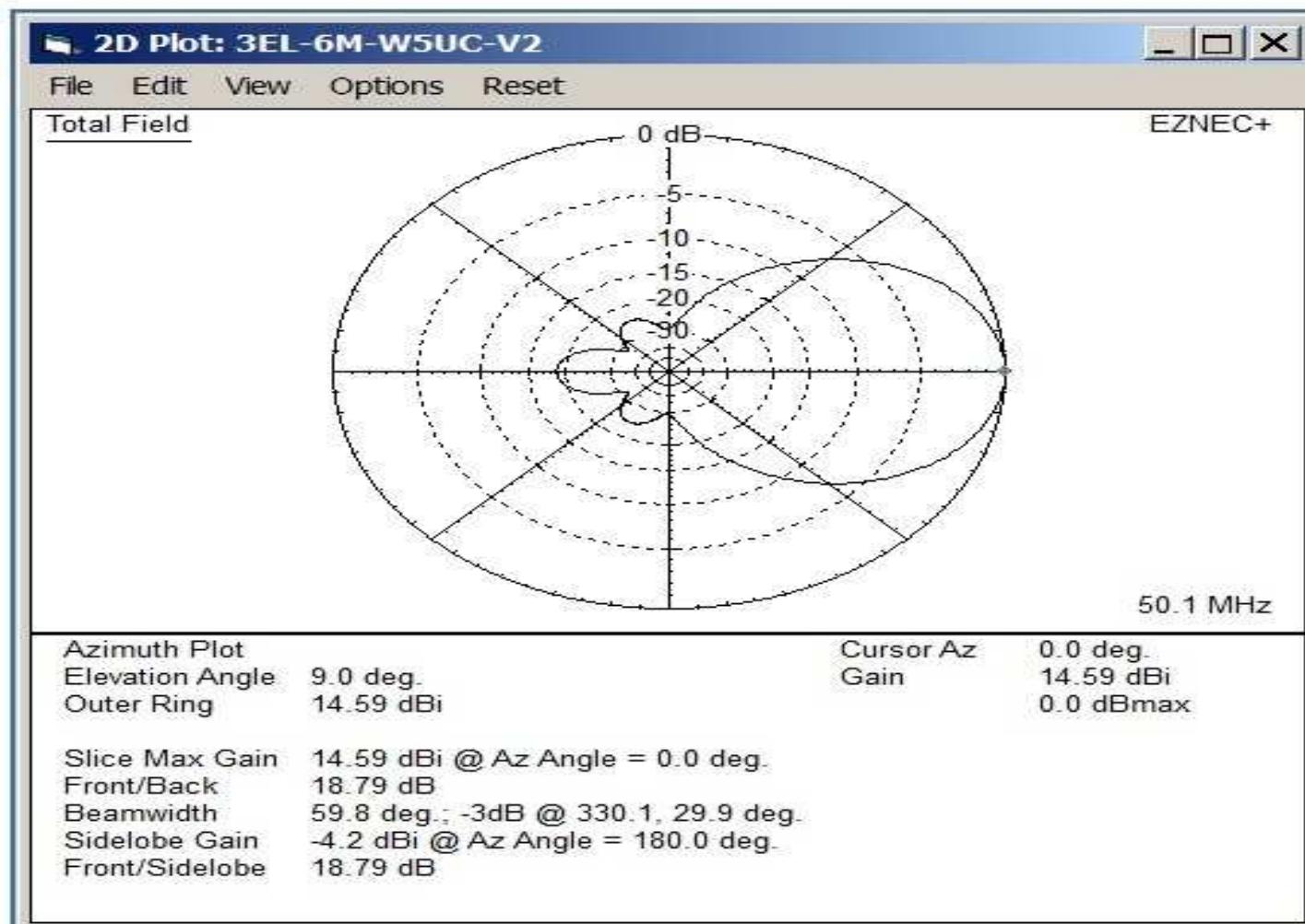
DETAILS OF ELEMENT MOUNTING



DETAILS OF SPLIT DIPOLE

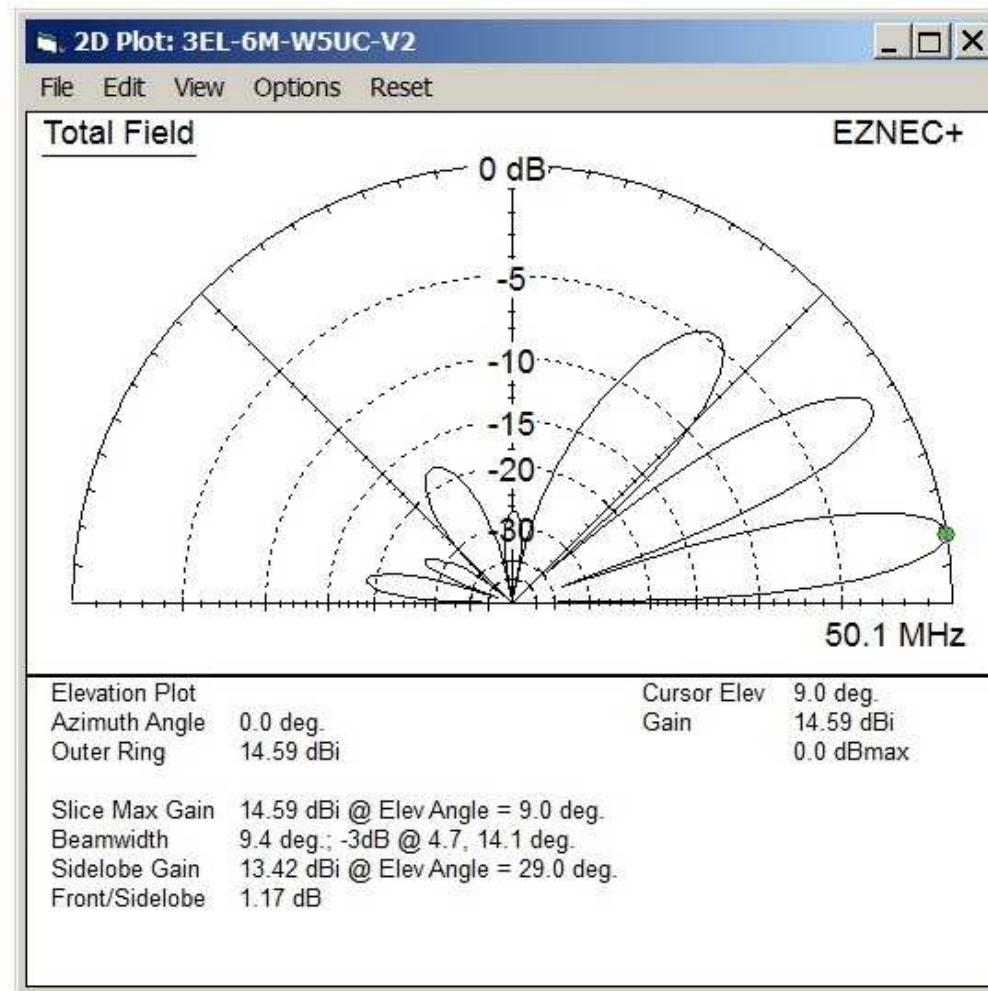


AZIMUTH PATTERN OF 3EL BEAM



3db Beamwidth = 60deg
10db Beamwidth = 110deg(estimated)

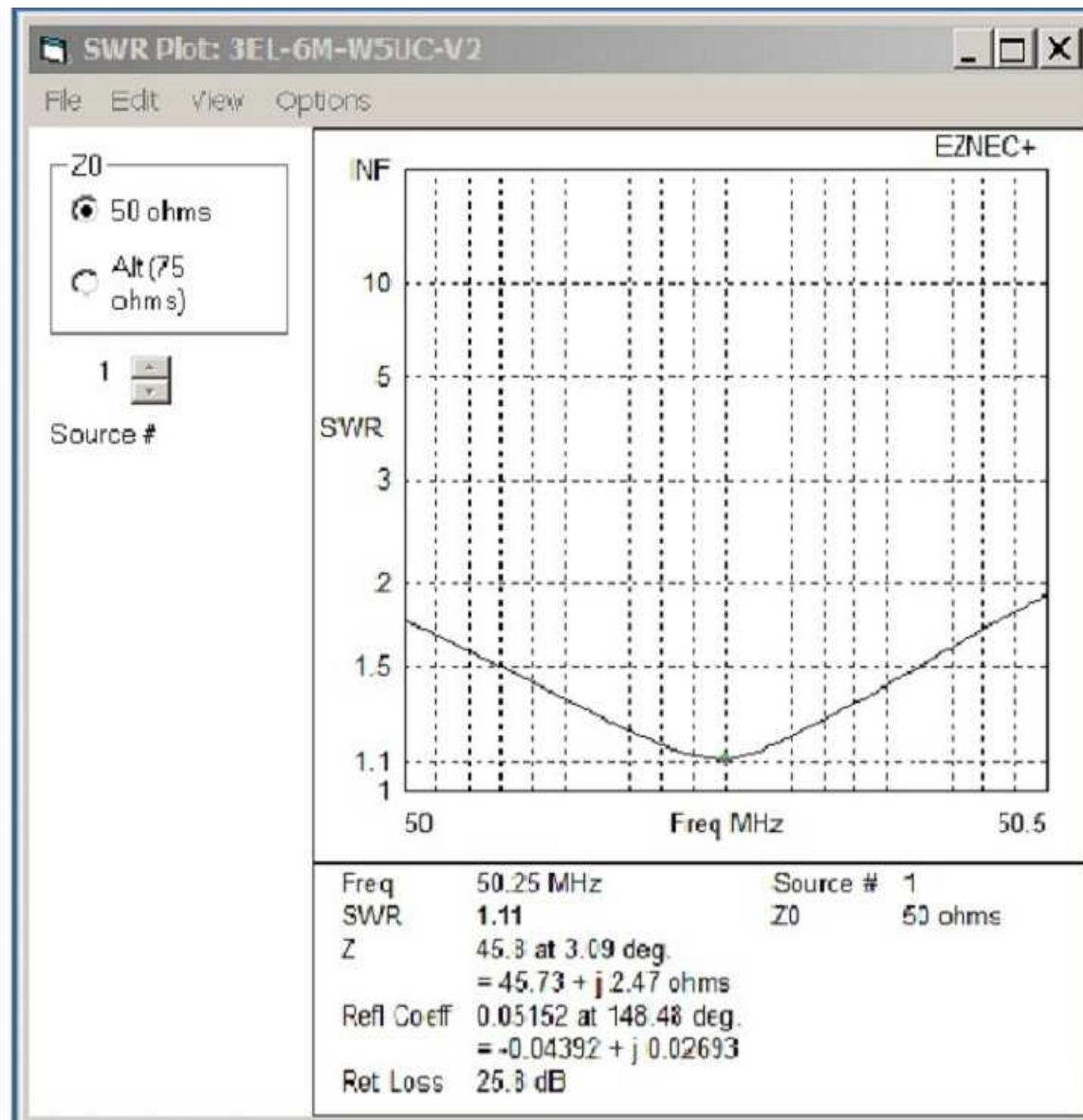
ELEVATION PATTERN OF 3EL BEAM



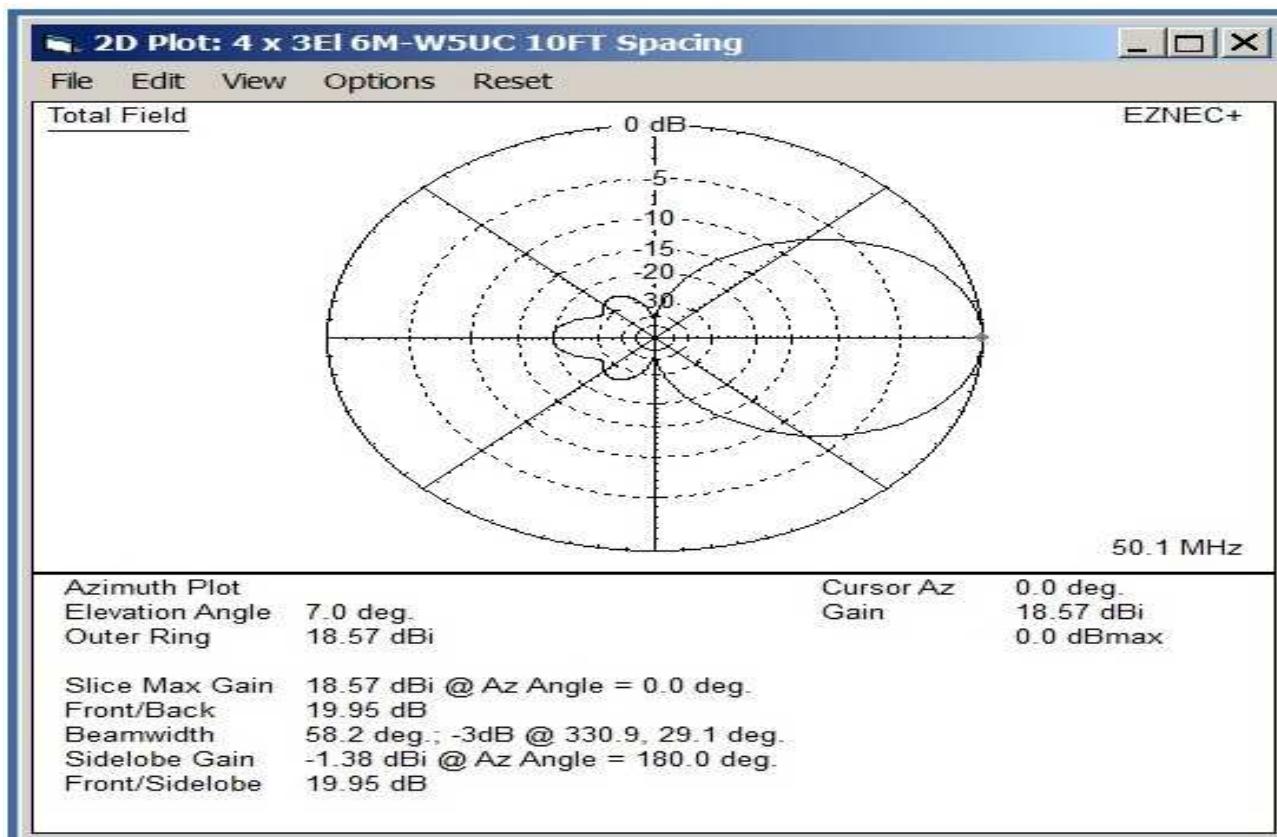
Gain = 14.6 @ 9 deg

Gain = 13.4 @ 20deg

SWR PLOT FOR THE 3EL BEAM

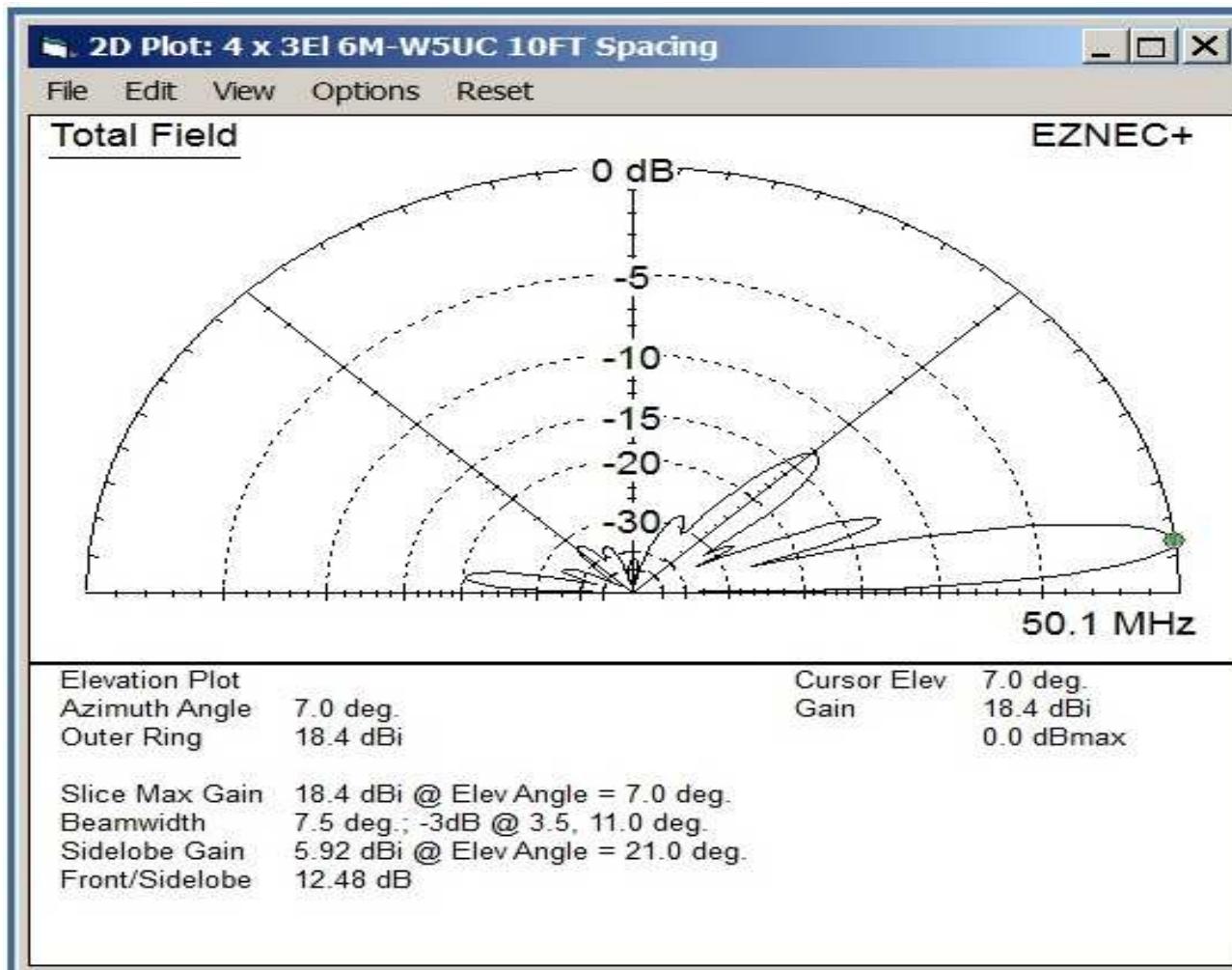


NOW LETS LOOK AT QUAD STACKS OF 3EL BEAMS



Gain now 18.4dbi @ 7deg of elevation
3db Beamwidth = 58deg
10db Beamwidth = 110deg(estimated)

NOW LETS LOOK AT QUAD STACKS OF 3EL BEAMS

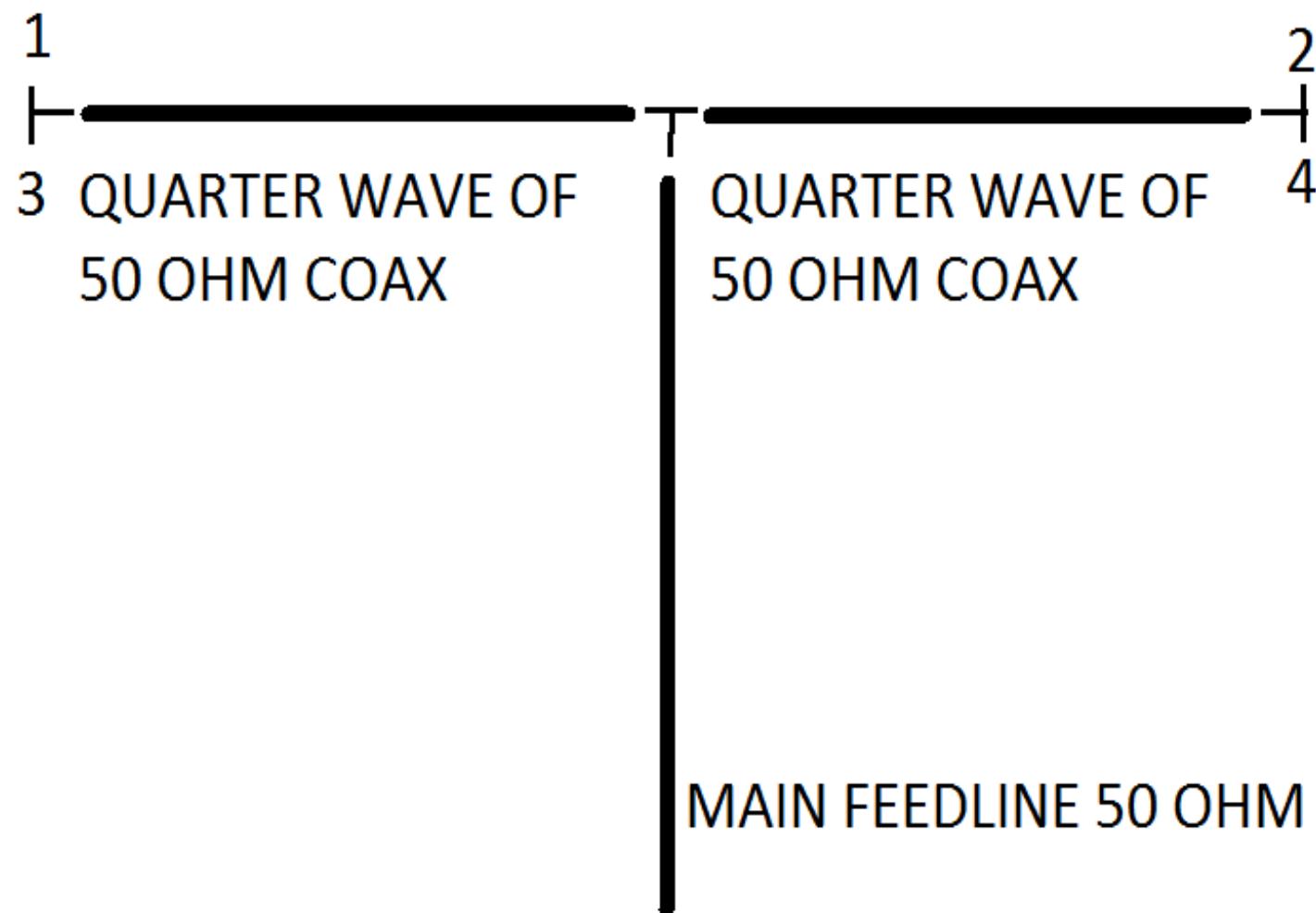


Gain now 18.4dbi @ El angle of 7deg
Still has 5.9dbi @ 21deg

HOW DO WE MATCH THIS?

- Everyone knows that to match 4 each 50Ω antennas you can build a 4 port power divider using only T connectors and 50Ω coax.
- It is easiest if the T connectors are all Female
- You must use two quarter wave sections of 50Ω coax and three T connectors.
- You can use any good quality coax for this, LMR-400, 1/2" Superflex, or 1/2" Heliax will work well here. I had lots of Male Superflex connectors, so I used that(FSJ4-50B).

MATCHING 4 50Ω LOADS TO 50Ω



WHAT ABOUT THOSE QUARTER WAVE SECTIONS?

- Remember that we need ELECTRICAL quarter waves rather than physical quarter waves
- Find a physical full wave from the formula $L = 300 / F(\text{MHz})$. The result is in meters.
- So, for 6M, $L = 300 / 50.1 = 5.988$ meters.
Which is 235.69 inches.
- So a physical quarter wave length is 58.9 inches. But to get an electrical quarter wave, we must multiply by the velocity factor of the coax. Different coaxes have different velocity factors.

WHAT ABOUT THOSE QUARTER WAVE SECTIONS?

- Hence 58.9" multiplied by the velocity factor gives us the actual length of the coax we need
- Vf of LMR-400 is given as .85 or 85% so we would need $58.9 \times .85 = 50"$ of LMR-400
- Vf of FSJ4-50B is given as .81 or 81% so we would need 47.7" of FSJ4-50B
- Vf of LDF4-50A is given as .88 or 88% so we would need 51.8" of LDF4-50A
- Try to keep errors to a minimum, but these are broadband dividers, so you won't die if you are off a bit.

WHAT ABOUT THOSE QUARTER WAVE SECTIONS?

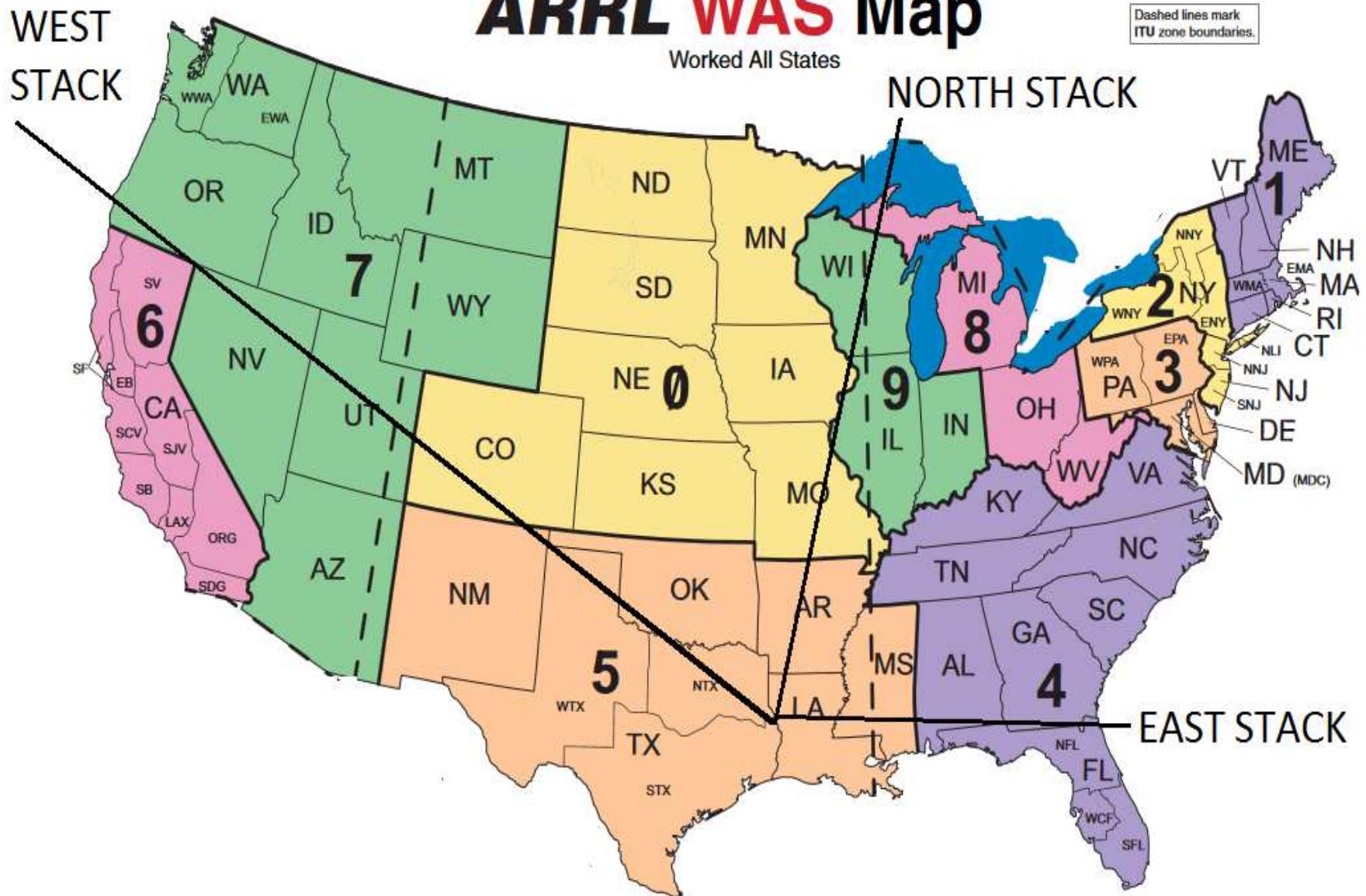
- Put a connector on one end and then cut the coax to length
- Measure with a VNA or an antenna analyzer
- Remember that the coax connectors affect the length. The Ts add about 3/4" on either side.
- A Type N adds a bit of length(maybe 1/2"??)
- A PL-259 subtracts about 3/4" because of the center conductor sticking out
- Try to get the two lengths to be the same, even if they are not perfect. It will be OK.

REMEMBER THIS?

ARRL WAS Map

Worked All States

Dashed lines mark
ITU zone boundaries.



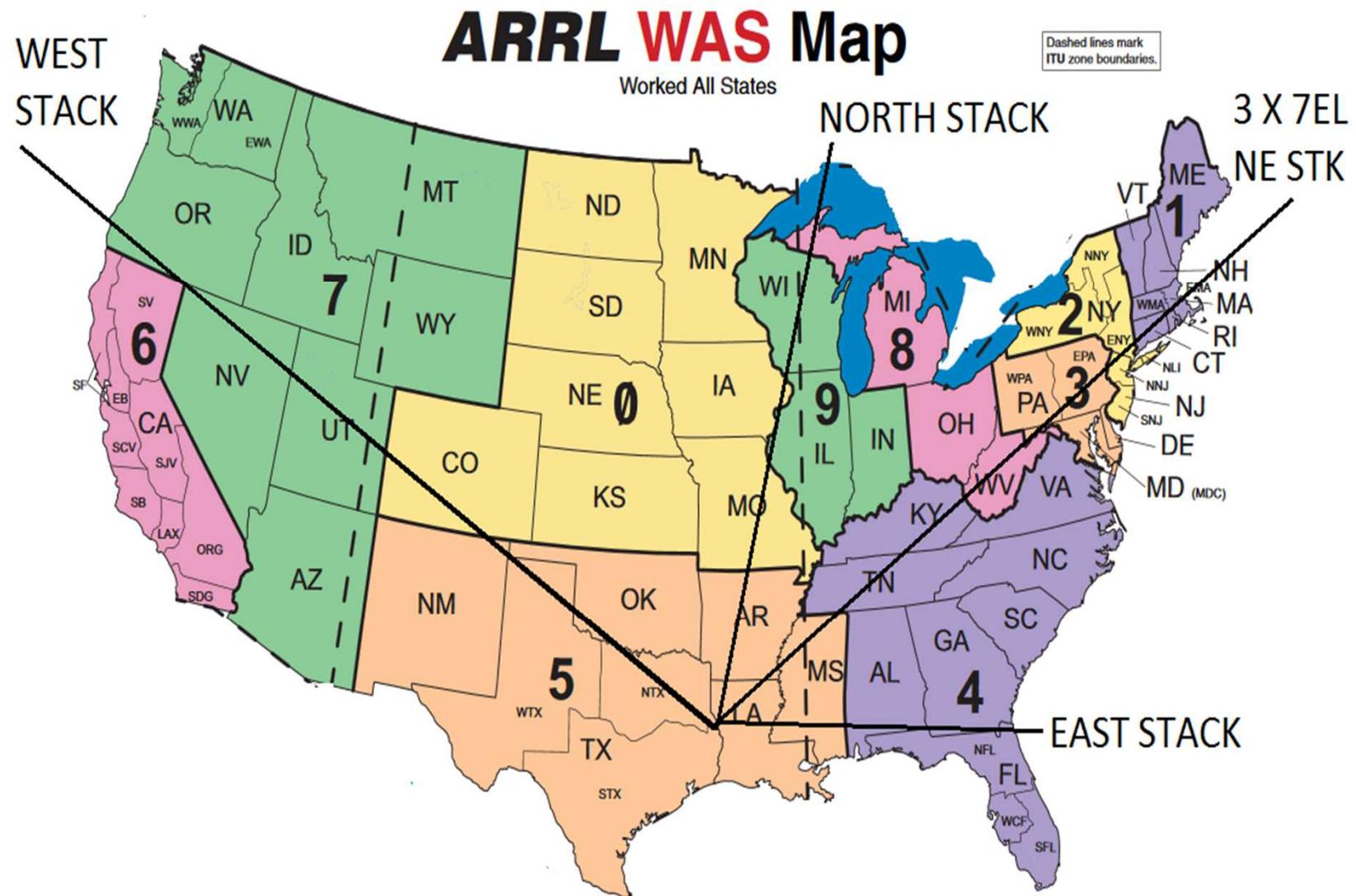
SOMEONE WILL NOTICE THAT THERE IS NO COVERAGE FOR THE “BO-WASH” AREA

MOST OF THE HAMS IN THE US LIVE IN THAT AREA, SO SOMETHING HAD TO BE DONE

WE PUT UP 3 X 7EL POINTED RIGHT AT NNJ, EPA, ALL OF NY, AND EMA. THESE ARE STACKED AT 25, 50, AND 75FT. IT IS A KILLER ANTENNA.

I WILL BE GLAD TO TELL YOU HOW WE MATCHED ALL THIS, BUT OFF LINE

A MAP OF ALL 4 OF OUR FIXED STACKS



QUESTIONS?

- IF WE HAVE PLENTY OF TIME, WE CAN DO A FEW QUESTIONS HERE
- IF WE ARE RUNNING BEHIND, I WILL BE GLAD TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS OFF LINE
- IF THAT HAPPENS, YOU ARE REQUIRED TO BUY THE COKES
- 73 de MARSHALL K5QE